THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 25 OCTOBER, 1834. [NO. 2382.

APPLICATION.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits, of ANNA LOUISA TERESA ELLIOT, late of Bombay, Spinster, deceased, may be granted to JAMES DYCE NICOL, of Bombay, Merchant, and one of the constituted Attornies of JOSEPHINE LOUISA MARGARITTA ELLIOT, the Sister and next of kin to the said deceased; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1834.

J. PATCH,
PROCTOR.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given. That PEER MAHOMED ESSANY, Andiaroo, RUTTONJEE JEEVUNJEE, and SHAJOORAM DIPCHUND, Trading under the name and firm of SHAJOORAM AMERCHUND, Insolvents, have respectively filed Schedules of their estates and effects in my Office, and that by order of the said Court, bearing date the twentieth day of October instant, the matters of the said Insolvents Petitions, will be heard on the third Monday in the month of November next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor or Creditors wishing to oppose the discharge of the abovenamed Insolvents, must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also file his or their claims, together with an affidavit in support thereof, at the office of the said Chief Clerk, on paying the usual fees.

A. FERRIER.
For D. B. SMITH, *Chief Clerk.*

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort Bombay.
this 21st day of October, 1834.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FROM INDIA.

MR. RICHARD GRAHAM WALKER, begs to intimate, that Mr. GRIERSON, has transferred to him the charge of his establishment near London, which he continues to conduct on the same principles as his Predecessor, with whom he has been an Assistant for some time.

All particulars respecting this establishment will be furnished on application to Mr. H. MARTINDELL, Calcutta; Brigadier General STEVENSON, C. B. Commanding at Cawnpore; Revd. R. BOWIE, at Madras; Messrs. LYALL, MATHESON, AND CO, at Calcutta; and Messrs. REMINGTON, AND CO. at Bombay.

FOR SALE---AT BYCULLA HOUSE,

THE greater part of Mr. TRASH'S household Furniture; may be seen any day, except Sunday, between the hours of ten, and four o'clock. Any person desirous of purchasing a part, by leaving a Memorandum with the people at the House specifying the same, will have it sent to them by Messrs. FRITH AND BOMANJEE, free of expense.

Part of the Furniture which has been made to order within the last ten months, or otherwise purchased new within that period, will be sold at a reduction of 12 per cent upon the original cost, the remainder, which has been some time in use, but in very good order, will be sold at a reduction of 20 per cent.—Terms Cash, as at an auction.

A high caste Grey Arab Horse and Buggy, either together or separate: The latter has recently been thoroughly repaired and painted; also a green coloured Barouche and pair of large Brown Horses, either together or separate, and one or both Horses. For particulars respecting the conveyances and Horses, apply to Mr. COLLETT, in whose hands the Buggy is.

Byculla, 25th October, 1834.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., have for Sale, to close an account, the following valuable Guns, made by the late Thomas Jackson Mortimer, at the very low prices annexed, vizt.

A highly finished double barrel'd Percussion Gun, with back action Lock, No. 10 box, with extra springs, and all the latest improvements. in Mahogany case, complete, price.....Rs. 350.

A ditto, do. do. with Pistol shaped Stock, box No. 14. fitted as above..... " 350.

Two single barrel Percussion Guns, back action Lock, fitted up in superior style, No. 12 box.... " 200.

A very large single barrel Duck Gun..... " 200

A first rate Rifle Gun, with latest improvements, regulated sights..... " 200

Bombay, 25th October, 1834.

JUST Published No. 16 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price, Rupees 3.

ON Monday next, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co., will sell by public auction, at his residence, Mazagon, (next to JEMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esq.) the Household Furniture and Property of J. A. Maxwell, Esq. Mr. D. about to proceed to Europe; the same comprizes, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Dining, Breakfast, Card, and Pembroke Tables, Handsome Couches, Chairs, Hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, Books, an 8 day Clock by Mc. Cabe, (goes remarkably well) Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture, Bengal Matting, nearly new, Cooking Utensils, Table Linen, Stable Furniture, a London built Barouchette, with a pair of steady going Horses and Harness complete, a collection of valuable Plants, three valuable Oil Paintings, by "Wouvermans," a splendid copy of "Hogarth's works," a full toned Piano Forte.

N. B. They will sell at the same time, unless previously disposed of by private contract, a high caste Barb Arab Charger, a first rate Grey Buggy Horse, with English built Stanhope and Harness, belonging to Col. SULLIVAN, and a very high caste Arab "Brood MARE" sold on account of the owner having no further occasion for her, and an English built Stanhope.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is now on view.

Nesbit Lane, 24th October, 1834.

CYLINDER CANNISTER GUNPOWDER.

From W. F. Burton, Tunbridge Mills, on the Chemical principles of Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. have just received their annual supply of the above Powder, by the Ship *Arab*, which they are selling at Rupees 24 per dozen.

N B. Any quantity taken less than one dozen, will be charged at the rate of 2½ Rs. per Cannister, of one lb.

Nesbit Lane, 22nd Oct. 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR sale at the Durpun Office, for the use of Travellers Overland from India, via the Red Sea, viz.

A short Grammar of the Vulgar Arabic Language, as spoken in Egypt and Syria; price.....Rs. 3

A short Grammar of the Turkish Language..... " 2

Bombay, 24th Oct., 1834.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO. have just received, by the Ship *Boyne*, a batch of superior Wines from Messrs CARBONELL and SON, which they are instructed to warrant of first quality, vizt.

2nd Growth Claret, in chests of six and three dozen each, at Rs. 30 per doz.

Fine old Mellow Port, in 6 and 3 doz. chests, at..... " 24 " "

Do. do. Sherry, in 6 and 3 doz. chests, at..... " 26 " "

Outstation orders, accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment, punctually attended to.

Nesbit Lane, 25th October, 1834.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.

ON Tuesday next, 28th current, will dispose of by public outcry, at their rooms, the undermentioned Goods, vizt. to close the account—The remains of an Invoice of Books, c.& as follows: Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books, handsomely bound in Morocco, various Annuals, Fenelon's Pious Thought, and Reflections, Prints of sorts, Hymn Books, Blair's Sermons, British Theatre, Don Juan, a set of fancy Ornaments, an Opera Glass, a Pocket Telescope, handsome Tortoise shell Snuff Boxes and Tooth pick Case, a diamond Brooch, a Medallion of Frederick the Great for a brooch, and a few other articles. Russia Leather and Rose-wood Dressing Cases, Ladies and Children's untrimmed Leghorn Bonnets, Percussion Caps, a handsome Dinner service of Queen's ware, Dressed and Undressed Dolls, Sundry Hard ware, Pewter Tea and Coffee Pots, Black Tin Dish Covers and Soup Tureens, 40 pairs of Blue Cabin Lamps, Sundry Wines, Beer and Liquors, an extensive variety of useful household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. a few serviceable Saddle and draught Horses and eventually an excellent Shigram.

Forbes Street, 25th Oct., 1834.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

BENGAL TENTS.

BENGAL TENTS.—Camp Equipage of every description can be had as usual, on application to Messrs. IVES AND CO. Establishment at the satisfaction they have always given. Factors, Futtyghur. Messrs. Ives they have also the numerous Tents with which rience they have with safety and Officers of the Bombay establishment that Frontier, and the experience it has invariably received.

The State Tents of forwarding the same EARL OF CLARE, were will secure to their and Co. *Futtyghur*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Government Cardamoms, by Messrs. Ives *gust*, 1834. the present season, the Undersigned authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing vancore until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually; the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—They will be packed in Mat Robins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th of May.

A deposit of Rs 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.
TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
Alleppey, 24th Sept., 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી તરાવેનઝોરની શરકારની એલચીનુ ઠેકરાકટ હાલની મોશમનુ પુરૂ થશે તેથી હેઠલ શરતોને શરતાચ્છે તે ઉપરથી નવી મોશમની પેદાએશની એલચી વીશે પરપોજલો તારીખ ૧ લી જનવારી શને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી લેશે ❀

એ માલનો જથ્થો ઉમેશાંનાં શારેશતા પર માંણે ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાંડીની એવરેજ એ ટલે શારાશરી ઉતરશે તે દર એક ખાંડી અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની જાણવી ❀

એલચી જાત જાતની જુદી વીની ઝાડવાનો જે શારેશતો ઉતો તે ઉપેપછે ઝાડી નાંખે આછે ને બધે જથ્થા એકંદર એકંદમો વધુ કીમત જેઠોછ રૂપીઆ ૪૭૫ એકે ચારશો પનચોતેરથીબી અડઠો ભાવ આપશે તેને વેચાતો આપશે ને તે માલ શાદરની મુડી મો બાંધી વાંકાંણ ઉપર શરેશતા પરમાંણે શરકારનાં ખરચે ચડાવી આપશે ❀

આવતા ફેબરવારી મહીનાથી અઠાડો ઉપરથી એલચીઓ ઉતારવા માંડશે તે તારીખ ૧૫ એ મહીનાનીએ બધી રાશ આપેઆમો આવશે ❀

જેતુ પરપોજલ ઠકબુલ યશે તે ધણીએ રૂપીઆ ૫૦૦૦ અનામત રાખવા તથા માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી એપ્રેલ દીને શરકારની વખારોમોથી નહી ઉચકી લઇજશેતો તે અનામત રૂપીઆ ગુનેગારીમો જશે તથા ઠકતરા ઠટ રદ તથા બાતેલ થશે ❀

નમુનો જેવો હોએ તથા એ વીશે ઠાંઇ પુછવુ હોએતો હેઠલ શરી ઠરનારને મલેઆથી અથવા પુછેઆથી માલુમ પડશે ❀

જે—ઠાલડીઠોટ

શરાવેનઝોરની શરકારનો વેપાર ખાતાનો ગુમાશતો

શ્રી તરાવેનઝોરનુ વેપાર ખાતુ
આલપજ તારીખ ૧૫ મી
શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

NOTICE.

THE Circulating Library, and Booksellers and Stationers &c. Shops will be removed, on the 1st Proximo from Nesbit Lane to the Upper Rooms in Church Lane, lately occupied by Mr. White, Cabinet maker, behind the Secretariate, or Govt. House.

On Sale. A Catalogue of the Books in the Circulating Library, sewed 2 Rs. sewed and interleaved, Rs. 2½ each.

The Protestant's trial or a succinct and impartial defence of the Catholic Religion, by a Member of the Catholic Church. Bombay 1834, ... Bds. 2

Rennell's new and improved Map of India, compiled from the latest documents 1831, drawn and engraved by Walker, and published by Parburry, Allan and Co. 8½ by 2—10; Colored; in Rollers and Tin Case 50

Newly constructed and extended Map of India from the late Surveys of the best authorities, published principally for the use of the Officers in India, by Parburry, Allan & Co. and engraved by Walker, 1831. Colored 5—3 by 5½ in Rollers and Tin Case. 100

Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary with key 12mo. Canvass Boards. 1834 ..... Rs... 10

Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language Engith Walker's Pronounciation of *all the difficult* the wo*ubtful words*, a pocket Edition in diamond Cook's bound 5

Housek's Pocket Dictionary of the French and system of Do guages in two parts, 1st French and author of Cotta English and French, Containing, all Domestic Co eral use, bound 7

Economy and adap Kitchener 10

lies, by a Lady ..... ide or a plain and practical

Domestic Economy Cookery by Esther Copley, Poor, by a Lady ..... rts, 1834, ½ bound..... 5

Bo ed upon principles of ..... use of private famiNOTIC 10

SUCCARAM BAPOOJ ..... tor, begs leave to notify, ... for Rich and at his Office (near the General ..... *October,* 1834. Parcels to forward by Bangy to Po on the following Terms, viz:— Contrac-

1st. All Parcels containing news ceives Pamphlets, or printed papers of any kind, ice) certified as not containing any writings w the person's name who forwards them super scribed on the envelope, will be received for transmission at the rate of 4 annas for every 10 Tolas weight.

2nd. A Parcel under four pounds weight, not exceeding the cubic of one foot, and not containing any of the papers, writings, &c. specified above, will be charged one Rupee Postage.

3d For each pound exceeding four pounds weight, an additional sum of two Annas will be levied.

The Bangy Parcels are conveyed only to Poona at the above rates, but that the advantage of this weight may be extended to places in the interior, the contractor will be happy to forward any packages that may be intrusted to him on paying the cooly hire in advance at the usual rates at Poona as follows; and the same rate is charged for a package of 5 pounds weight as for one of 30. Packages will be committed though the Bazar Muccadum to trustworthy persons; but it is proper to notify that the Contractor is not responsible for any that may be lost.

	Rs.		Rs.
Ahmednugger	2	Jaulnah	5
Aurungabad	4	Malligaum	4
Belgaum	4	Satarah	1 12
Dharwar	6 8	Seroor	1
Hydrabad	8	Sholapoor	5
		Mahabuleshwar	1 12

No Articles of value can be received for transmission, but every care will be taken of Parcels; at the same time he begs it to be clearly understood that in the event of loss, he will not be held responsible.

BOMBAY,
MAIL CONTRACTOR'S OFFICE,
24th October, 1834.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 25th Oct., 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth..... Rs. 25 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints..... " 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

BAZONJEE FUCKEERJEE most respectfully begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has this day received a batch of Arab HORSES, from Bussorah among which there are some fit for the [redacted], and others well adapted for Chargers.

Bombay, 24th October, 1824.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S Godowns,
Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.
Sherry, in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.
Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.
Brandy, Rs. 3 per gallon.
Old Tom, at Rs. 10 per Gallon or Rs. 25 per doz.
Hollands, at Rs. 2 per gallon.
25th Oct., 1834.

FOR Sale,—At the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO. Bank of England Notes of £50, £20, £10, and £5, at Rs. 11 per £.
Rampart Row, 25th October, 1834.

A PERSON about to sail by an early ship, would take charge to England of one or two children. For Terms, &c.—Apply to the Revd. H. JEFFREYS.

ICE CREAMS AND PASTRY.
MAHOMED WOONDERER, respectfully begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, that he has lately opened a shop at No. 83 new Cazee Street, for Ices and Pastry.
The approbation which the specimens he has lately produced of these articles, have met with from a few of the leading members of society induces him to hope, that he will be found to merit the patronage of the public generally.
Orders for Ices will require to be given on or before the morning of the day they are to be executed.

ADVERTISEMENT. MUNCHERJEE BA[illegible]EE, Parsee, Khairawalla, most respectfully begs to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he will open a European [illegible] next, where goods of Hills, on the 1st [illegible] be exposed, and all every description orders attended [illegible] *ober*, 1834.
Bombay, [illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given—That JOHN [illegible]WITH, Esq, is authorized by us to transact our business, and to sign our name [illegible] procuration.
FERGUSON, TURNER, AND CO.
[illegible]bay, 25th October, 1834.

FOR SALE AT POONA,
TWO Tile-roofed Bungalows and outhouses, excepting Stable and Coach House, which are chuppered, situated in the compound next to the Post Office, on the N E. side. For particulars apply to JANGHERJEE MANACKJEE, at Poona, or JANGHEER NASSERWANJEE and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE AT BOMBAY,
A PAIR of Shigram Bullocks, of Malwa breed, and large size. For particulars apply to JANGHEER NASSERWANJEE, and Co.

TO BE LET.
A LARGE and Commodious lower-roomed Airy Bungalow, with out houses and Stable, situated at Colabah, adjoining to the one now occupied by Mr. LAZAR JOSEPH MIGUEL. To be entered on immediately.
ANOTHER.
A large and commodious Upper-roomed Bungalow, with out-houses, situated at Ambroly, adjoining to the one now occupied by Mr. O. W. KETTERER; to be entered on immediately. For particulars, apply to PESTONJEE MERWANJEE, opposite to the Sally gate.
Bombay, 25th Oct., 1834.

TO Be Let—A small upper-roomed House in Forbes Street, within the Fort.
Ditto, do. in Mazagon, at the foot of Stormhall and Belmont.
Ditto do. next to Mrs. Tadman's Bakery. For particulars, apply to DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at their Office in the Fort.
Bombay, 25th Oct., 1834.

TO BE LET—The well known airy upper-roomed House, situated in Byculla, and at present in the occupation of *David Greenhill, Esq.* For particulars apply to DHACKJEE DADAJEE, at his Office, in the Fort.
Bombay, 25th October, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE HERO of MALOWN, JAMES SMITH, Commander, 500 Tons, will carry a Surgeon; sails early in December. For terms. apply to Captain Smith, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER and Co.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,
THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, W. KERBY, Commander, 510 Tons. Will sail 20th November. Apply to Captain KERBY, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER, and Co.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE LADY RAFFLES, 650 Tons, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, is expected in all December, and will sail in January. This ship has excellent accommodations, having double galleries, the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply [illegible] the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND [illegible]
Bombay, 25th Oct., 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH, 500 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander, will sail in all January, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Dady's Buildings, 25th Oct., 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE teak-built Ship "PALMIRA" of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOWER, Commander, will sail from hence in January: has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.
Bom[illegible]25th Oct. 1834.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,
THE fine fast sailing BARQUE "ARAB," of 350 Tons, J. S. SPARKES, H. C. S. Commander, to sail in all this month. Has good accommodations for a small party of passengers. Apply to Captain SPARKES, at the office of McGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.
Bombay, 25th October, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT, OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE Ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, W. S. STOCKLEY, H. C. S. commander, has superior accommodations for passengers; carries a surgeon; and will be dispatched for the above port on the 1st December. Apply to Captain STOCKLEY, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN, Commander; is expected here about the 15th November, and will be despatched in the course of the following month. Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., at whose office plans of the accommodation may be seen.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, 500 Tons, J. CLARKSON, Commander, is expected from London about the 20th proximo.
This vessel carries a Surgeon, and will leave in the first week in January, calling on the Coast, if occasion requires.
Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. who have plans of the accommodation.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE New Ship MALABAR, 650 Tons burthen, commanded by WILLIAM TUCKER; is expected to arrive here early in November; and will be despatched for London in all December. The accommodations of this vessel are very spacious and neatly fitted up. A Surgeon is attached.—Plans of the Cabins to be seen at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 25th Oct., 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS
BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle, 6th October, 1834.

No. 435.—The following alterations and promotions are made:—

Corps of engineers.
Adjustment of rank.

First lieutenant C. W. Tremenhere, and second lieutenant R. Leech, to take rank, in succession to Deck deceased.—Date of rank, 17th April, 1834.

Promotions.

Second lieutenant F. Wemyss to be first lieutenant, *vice* Harris promoted.—8th August, 1834.

Senior second lieutenant C. Walker, to rank from the 8th August, 1834, *vice* Wemyss promoted.

7th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant J. W. Gordon to be captain, *vice* Massey deceased.—Date of rank 0th Dec. 1833.

Supernumerary lieutenant O. Halpin, (deceased) is admitted on the effective strength from the 20th December 1833, *vice* Gordon promoted.

Ensign E. Andrews to be lieutenant, *vice* Halpin deceased.—5th Augt. 1834.

Senior cadet H. M. Blake (not arrived) to be ensign from the 27th August, 1834, and is posted to the 7th regiment native infantry, *vice* Andrews promoted.

Bombay Castle, 17th October, 1834.

No. 436.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following general order by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, be republished at this presidency:—

Ootacamund 24th September, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, having had under his serious consideration, the injury which discipline must ever suffer from the nomination of officers of junior rank, and comparatively little military experience, to the important department of the adjutant general, is pleased to resolve, that no officer be considered eligible to succeed to the office of adjutant general, or deputy adjutant general, who shall not have attained the rank of major in the army either regimentally, or by the operation of His Majesty's brevet.

The same rule is declared applicable to the quarter master general and deputy quarter master general of the army.

No. 437.—Surgeon G. H. Davis, of the medical establishment, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 7th October, 1834.

No. 438.—Lieutenant C. W. Wenn, adjutant of the marine battalion, and lieutenant and adjutant G. Cooke, of the 13th regiment native infantry, are permitted to exchange appointments.

No. 439.—A division order issued by brigadier general B. Kennett, dated the 25th ultimo, appointing lieutenant H. Stockley, of the 7th regiment native infantry, to act as line adjutant at Ahmeda ad, during the absence of lieutenant Cooper on sick certificate, is confirmed,

No. 440.—The following establishment in fixed for the ordnance department under this presidency, in supercession of such portion of that laid down in article 78, section XLVII, page 200 of the 2d supplement to the military co[illegible] as is modified thereby:—

TABLE OF REVISED ORDNANCE ESTABLISHMENT.

| | | |

of stores can be supplied at Deesa in fifteen days from Bombay, they could not arrive under two months from Agra or Allahabad;—and taking into consideration the difference between water and land carriage, and the expense of conveying most of the stores in the first instance from Calcutta, it is evident that the cost of each article required by the Deesa Brigade, would be encreased *six fold!*

One question naturally presents itself, which we have no doubt the Bengal Gazetteers will be fully prepared to answer. How has this large force destined for the immediate occupation of Deesa, been hitherto employed; and how does it happen that its services can now so readily be spared? We fear that it has been idle;—in which case, with all becoming defference to those who wield the *shears*, we would venture to suggest the necessity of using them. If the Bengal Army, which is already three times our numerical strength, can spare troops to relieve the Deesa Brigade, it can well afford to be reduced,—and economy demands the reduction:—But we have shewn that its further aggrandizement at our expense, would not only be unjust, but inexpedient and ruinously expensive.

We are, &c.
THE BOMBAY ARMY.

15th October, 1834.

MEETING OF MR NEWNHAM'S FRIENDS.

At a meeting of the Friends of Mr. Newnham, held at the Rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

PRESENT.

Captain Sir C. Malcolm, R N in the Chair.

J. Wedderburn, Esquire.	Major T. Powell.
J. Farish, Esquire.	Capt. A. W. Pringle.
Captain J. H Wilson.	Capt. G Rowley.
Captain J. M Shortt.	J. McAdam, Esq.,
Captain N Campbell.	Capt. W. H. Foy.
C. Norris, Esq.,	A. S. LeMessurier, Esq.,
T. M. Kays, Esq.,	Major J. H. Dunsterville.
—— Kays, Esq.,	Capt. Boscawen.
Lieut. J. D. Smith.	F. Bourchier, Esq.,
A N. Shaw, Esq.,	Capt. Coddington.
Lieut. Col. D Barr.	J. Warden, Esq.,
B. Doveton, Esq.,	D. L. Burn, Esq.,
J. L. Philipps, Esq.,	L R. Reid, Esq.,
M. Forbes, Esq.,	J. Skinner, Esq.,
Capt. R Cogan.,	H. Roper, Esq.,
J. Beckwith, Esq.,	Capt. W. Jacob.
W. F. Frere, Esq.,	P. W LeGeyt, Esq., and
S. Mansfield, Esq.,	J. D Nicol, Esq.,

It was unanimously resolved as a mark of the regard entertained for Mr. Newnham, as a Member of Society, to request his acceptance of an entertainment, consisting of a Ball and Supper to be given at the Town Hall, or any other appropriate place, previous to his departure for England.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee for carrying the above resolution into effect:—

F. Bourchier, Esq.	Capt. N. Campbell.
Capt. R. Cogan.	Capt. Shortt.
Capt. Boscawen.	J. McAdam, Esq.,
J. D. Nicol, Esq.,	P. W. LeGeyt, Esq., Secre-
J. Beckwith, Esq.	tary.

List of the names of persons desirous of subscribing are opened at the Society's Rooms, the Town Major's Office, and the Byculiah Club Rooms.

HIGH WATER TABLE.—25TH OCT. 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday	9 52	4 27
Sunday	5 06	5 45
Monday	6 21	6 58
Tuesday	7 28	7 58
Wednesday	8 28	8 48
Thursday	9 09	9 30
Friday	9 49	10 09

Vessel's names.	*of*	*Date intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Ship Flora		Uncertain	Clyde	
" Boyne		In all Nov.	London	St. Helena.
" Gilmore		1st to 15th Dec	Ditto	Probably at the Cape & St. Helena.
" Arab		About 1st prox	Calcutta.	Probably at Madras.
" Cestrian		Ditto 5th d.	Ditto	Uncertain.

EXCHANGE.

	SELL.	BUY.
Six per cent Remitable Loan	131½	132
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107½	107½
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,	107	107½
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	107 *a*	110
Third five per cent Loan	110	110½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106	106½
Bills on Madras 30 days	100	101½
Bills at 6 months sight	1 | 10	1 | 11
Canton Bills	None.	
Spanish dollars per 100	221	221½
Sovereigns each	10¾	11

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. G Leacock, 51st Regt. N. I, from Calcutta.
Ensign Simpson, Left Wing E. R. from Rajcote.
Lieut. Stiles, Bombay Regt. from Poonah.
Major Marshall, 25th Regt. N I, from Hursole.
Capt. J Brooks, 2d Lt. Cav. from Deesa
Lieut. and Adjt. J. D. Hallett, 3d N. I. from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surg. R. Kirk, Engineers, to Khandallah.
Col. Sullivan, 6th Regt. to England.
Ensign Macan, 17th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Major W. D. Robertson, 8th Regt. to Panwell.
Lieut Col. Griffith, Staff, to do.
Major P. D. Ottey, 11th Regt. to do.
Capt. Parr, Marine Battn. to do.
Capt. Burnett, E. Regt. to do.
Capt. Denton, 24th Regt. to do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS,

At Poonah, on the 19th Oct. the Lady of Lieut. Col. Julius G. Griffith, of the Regiment of Artillery, and Principal Commissary of Ordnance, of a son.

At Kirkee, on the 22d inst. the Lady Capt. B. N. Ogle, of H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, of a son.—stillborn.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Madras, on the 29th September, Mr. Assistant Apothecary Thomas King, to Miss Georgiana, eldest Daughter of Mr Daniel Gomes.

BIRTH.—At Cannanore, on Tuesday, the 23d September, the Lady of Lieut nant H. E. C. O'Connor, 32d Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Tellicherry, on the morning of the 1st September, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. J. W. Schmidt, and eldest daughter of the late Colonel Edwards, H. M. 80th Foot, aged 27 years. On the 20th September last, at the residence of W. H Bell, Esq. Hooghly, Stephen Stevenson, fifth Son of J. S. Sherman, Esq. Madras, aged 24 years. At New Town, on the 7th October, Catherine, the Wife of Mr. P. Vanderput, Revenue Surveyor.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Futteh Ghur, St. John's Church, by the Revere... A. B., Mr. William Knight, of the Ma... Boolundshuhur, to Miss Martha Brierly, ... ter of Mr. Joseph Brierly, Merchant of Fu...

BIRTHS.—At Sultanpore, Benares, on the ... tember, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel S... Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.—At Futteh G... the 26th August, the Wife of Mr. Joseph Brierly, ... Daughter.—At Ellichpoor, on the 19th Septemb... the Lady of Captain O. St. John Grant, Commanding ... the 3d Regiment Nizam's Infantry, of a Son.—At Nusseerabad, on the 16th September, the Lady of Lieutenant A. Corrie, 54th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.—At Bellary, on the 16th September, the Lady of James Colquhoun, M. D., 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.—At Delhi, on the 12th September, Mrs. Leeson, of a Daughter.—At Jhossie, near Kurnaul, on the 1st September, Mrs. Woodward, of a Son.—In Camp, near Deesa, on the morning of the 22d August, Mrs. L. S. Harvey, of a Daughter.—At Waltair, on the 11th September, the Lady of G. A. Harris, Esq., Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 1st October, Louisa Maria Trower, the infant Daughter of Charles Hogg, Esq., aged 7 months and 10 days.—At the Lunatic Asylum, Bhawaneypore, on the night of the 1st October, Mr. John Dickson, aged 35 years, 5 months, and 2 days,—At Nusseerabad, on the 16th August, John Nichol, Esq., Surgeon, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry.—At Calcutta, on the 2d October, Miss Mary Margaret Brown, Daughter of the late Mr. William Brown, aged 14 years and 3 months.—At Tittyghur, on the 2d October, Mrs. Maria Dickens, Lady of Theodore Dickens, Esq., Barrister at Law.—At Secrora, Oude, on the 25th September, Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. Clemishaw, 47th Regiment Native Infantry.—At Simla, on the 15th September, Henry Francis, infant Son of Captain Thomas Polwhele, 42d Regiment Native Infantry, aged 12 months and 12 days.—At Masulipatam, on the 30th August, the infant Son of J. W. Harding, 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21st.—Ship Dauntless, W. Pindey, Master, from Liverpool 5th July.

— 23rd.—Arab Ship Atitt Rahimon, Mullna Hamud, Naquedah, from Bushire the 30th September.

Passengers.—Aga Mahomed Beker, Aga Mahomed Fakeer, J. C. Baburne Armenian, 69 natives, Mr. B. C. Disco, Traveller.

DEPARTURE.

October, 19th.—The Hon'ble Company's Surveying Brig Palinurus, S. B. Haines, Acting Commander, to Socotra.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Cyrene.

Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.

Do. STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.

FREE TRADERS.—Charles Kerr, Robert, Boyne, Cestrian, Gilmore, Princes Charlotte, Hero of Malown and Dauntless.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ellora, Ann, Rampertap, Good Success, Regia, and Lady Sarah.

AMERICAN—Ship Corvo,

ARAB SHIP.—Atitt Rahimon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be happy to publish the letter signed TIFF, if the writer will consent to curtial it a little.

THE COURIER

SATURDAY, 25th OCTOBER, 1834.

The *Atitt Rahimon*, arrived yesterday from Bushire, which she left on the 30th ult. and brought English news up to the 18th July. We have not been able, as yet, to get any papers; nor indeed do we know whether any of a late date have been received by her, but from private letters, which just mention heads of intelligence without entering into details, it appears that Lord Grey actually resigned at the time specified in our last. Lord Melbourne is the new Premier; Lord Duncannon, who has been added to the English Peerage, is Secretary for the Home department. Lord Althorp it seems, resigned with Lord Grey, but was prevailed upon to resume office. The cause of Lord Grey's resignation is stated to have been a difference of opinion in the Cabinet regarding the authority given to Courts Martial in the Irish Coercion Bill. The unpopular clause has since been dropped.

The only other English news is that Don Carlos, who, by the last accounts, had just arrived in London, has left secretly, and is supposed to have joined the rebels in Spain again.

From Persia the news is decisive and importaant. By a letter dated Tabreez August, 14th it appears the Shah has named Mahomed Meerza (the eldest son of the late Abbas Meerza) heir to the throne. The uncles are said to be gradually reconciling themselves to this, which they at first considered a supercesslon. The young Prince has been received with enthusiasm at the Capital, and has begun his Government with vigour.—His minister—certainly the ablest man in Persia, though formerly one of the most indolent—has set to work *con amore*, and is doing more good than was ever expected from a Persian minister—reforming abuses restraining the Priests—protecting the riots—upholding the authority of the Prince, and conducting the foreign relations with great tact and courage. In short it is added if he will only persevere in his present course, nothing better can be desired.

The Russians, contemplating, it is presumed, the possibility of a rupture in Europe, are said to be wonderfully polite to the Persians, and not the less so since they have seen our officers and supplies coming in from all quarters. They have granted an additional delay of two months for the settlement of the crore of tomaums, and will give, it is supposed, a further delay if it be required, which it certainly will be. Our officers have arrived at Tabreez, for the most part suffering from fever, but are all convalescent. They were to move in about ten days to a camp formed on the borders of Turkey, partly for drill, and partly to cooperate with the Turkish forces from Erzeroom in putting down the predatory Koords of the frontier.

We regret to say the Cholera has been raging at Bushire, and in many other places in the Gulf.—No other information has been received from the former place.

The difficulties, previously existing; ... great enough in all conscience, the ver... place, and as complete a separation wa... as far as the Post Office was concerned, ... two portions of the same government, as ever ... ed between distinct nations.

We might mention many other examples of a similar nature, but the evils we allude to have been so often felt, and are so well known by the public, that it is unnecessary to say any thing further regarding them at present. The whole subject we are glad to say is about to undergo investigation, and the task having been intrusted to the committee recently appointed by the Governor General in Council to report on the Inland and Custom duties of India, will, we have no doubt, be thoroughly performed.

Highly, however, as we approve of the resolution which the Supreme Government have taken with regard to the Post Office, there is a circumstance attending it which we cannot but regret. We allude to their alleged determination to diminish its expenses if possible. Now surely for a population of 80 or a 100 millions, 11 lacks and a half of rupees for the transmission of the dawk—which it appears by recent Parliamentary returns is all that it costs, including salaries and establishments of every description—is not so very extravagant a sum as to require reduction, even with a deficient revenue. In England, with a population about a quarter as large, the expense attending the mails is a million and a half sterling, or nearly fifteen times as great. The returns there, it is true, exceed the disbursements very considerably, while the opposite is the case here, and this may be urged in favor of greater economy: but the fact is, the Post Office in India is not, and never has been, managed in a way to secure the largest returns and cover its own expenses.—Native correspondence has not been sufficiently attended to, or the convenience of the native trading community consulted in the establishment of dawks. The routes for these, have on the contrary, been selected principally with a view to the intercourse of Government with its officers, all of which is carried on free of charge; and yet, under these circumstances, because, the Post Office does not pay it is proposed to reduce its expense!

In making these remarks we do not mean to deny that judicious management may effect considerable reduction without diminishing the efficiency of the department, or indeed that the efficiency may not be increased at the same time. Far from it, we believe this to be a work of less difficulty than is generally imagined. But when the smallness of the sum now expended, for the object, is considered, it surely is not unreasonable to propose that the mode of its appropriation should alone be attended to, so as to afford the utmost possible advantage to the public, and that if a saving is to be effected, that it should be sought for by increasing the receipts rather than diminishing the outlay which the Post office requires.

CALCUTTA.

I.—*Memoir on the Usbek State of Kokan, properly called Khokend, (the Ancient Ferghana,) in Central Asia*

[Read at the Meeting of the 6th August.]

DURING the last few years, circumstances have taken place which have caused the Muhammedan inhabitants of Central Asia, and even of Chinese Tartary, to prefer, in performing their pilgrimage to Mecca the circuitous route of Bokhára or Samarkand, Kúndùz, Kurgáún, Balkh, Kàbul, Kandahar, Kelauti-Nasír and Bela, to Somniany, (whence they pass in boats to Bombay, and from the latter port to Judda) to either the road through Russia round the Caspian via Astrakhan, or the more direct one through Persia.

The cause which have led to this change of their accustomed route, which was through Russia, is said to be—some misunderstanding betwixt the Cossac tribes, under the influence of Russia, and those of the Kokan prince, in consequence of which, the Russian government is said to have stopped the communication through its territory. With regard to Persia, the bigotted feeling of its inhabitants, who are Shiahs, against the Tartars, who are of the opposite sect of the Sunís, has long deprived the pilgrims from Tartary of all access to its territory, so that there remains no other way of performing the pilgrimage except through the Afghan provinces.

These circumstances have led to the resort of pilgrims to Bombay, from countries situate in the very heart of Asia. I calculate that within the last two years, at least three hundred zealots of this description have arrived at Bombay from the cities of Bokhára, Samarkand, Kokan, and Yárkend. Among those who arrived during the present year, 1834, was a noble of high rank of Kokan: his name was KHOJA BEHADUR KHAN, who held the title of GOSH BEGI, and was prime minister to the prince of that country; his son, said to be foster-brother to the same prince, and a suite of about twenty followers, accompanied him.

On my hearing of the arrival of these illustrious strangers, I took the first opportunity of forming an acquaintance with them, with the view of obtaining information respecting the state of things in a country

... succe... TIMUR... whom it d... at the city c... formerly call... ples," from the... was surrounded. ... BER, about 1520, the... the rising power of ... southern parts of Siberia, ... the Tartar kingdom of Kip... ward, under the command of t... they overran all the states of ... Samarkand, &c., and after a brave ... among the rest of the princes of that ... liged to abandon his patrimonial kingd... Kábul, where he fixed his government, ... having concentrated his forces, he invaded ... Delhi in 1526, and there established the pre... ghul dynasty: ever since the flight of BABE... country of Kokan has been governed by U'sbek ... ces, who trace their descent from CHENGIZ KHAN, a... who transferred the capital from Andejún to Ko... kan.

The state of Kokan consists of eight extensive governments, each deriving its name from its chief town; these are—to the south-west of the city of Kokan the fortified town of Urutippa, and its dependent district; to the west, the ancient city and dependency of Kojend on the Sihun or Jaxartes; to the south-east, the districts of Uch and Marghlan; to the north-east, Nemengán and Andejún: to north and north-west, the cities of Táshkend and Turkistán, with their districts: these with Kokan form together eight distinct governments.

The districts of Táshkend was till lately under a separate chief, who was a Syed called YONIS KHOJEH§, but has been taken from his sons by the present KHAN of Kokan.

The governors of all these provinces are appointed and removed by the KHAN, or king, at pleasure; they are all military commanders, and generally hold the rank of Ming-Báshís, or commanders of one thousand horse. The king is not, as in Persia, dependent for support on the warlike tribes, but keeps up a standing army of cavalry, which is supported by an allowance of grain and forage from the districts in which they are stationed, besides a small amount of pay. The use of infantry is unknown. The KHAN is said in cases of emergency to be able to bring 50,000‖ horse into the field,

Most of the inhabitants of this kingdom, with the exception of the Cossac hordes on the borders of Russia and the Kirghiz, towards Káshgar, are Usbeks who cultivate the ground themselves. In some parts there are Tájiks,¶ or people of Persian extraction, who speak that language, and are as serfs to the U'sbek lords, whose estates they cultivate.

Kokan, the capital, is said to be a very large and populous city, it is not surrounded by a wall; its population is reported to exceed that of Bokhára, and it is said to contain one hundred colleges and five hundred mosques**; the number of its inhabitants is rated at 100,000; it has many beautiful orchards, and is situated upon two small rivers, called the Aksái and the Kárásái which fall into the Sihun or Jaxartes, near Kojend. It contains a large colony of Jews; about twenty Hindus, and many Cashmerians; no Armenians; but there are some Noghai Tartars from Russia, especially one, who is a watch-maker.

The Ulema, or literati, are well read in the Persian classics, and the Persian language is spoken with nearly the same accent as by the Afgháns; the dialect differs much from that now used in Persia, and more resembles that of the 16th century. Many Turki compositions are also read and admired; the Turki spoken in this country, is what is called the Jághatái ††, and differs much from the Turki of Constantinople, which however derives its origin from it.

The climate seems to verge on extremes:—in the winter, greater cold prevails, and much snow falls; in the summer again the heat is oppressive.

* It has not been visited by Europeans, I believe, since the 14th century.

† On the death of CHENGIZ, it became the portion of his eldest ron JAGHATAI, or CHAGHATAI.

‡ They are called Usbek from a descendant of CHENGIZ KHAN who was the head of the golden horde, and so beloved that they adopted his name. In like manner the Noghai Tartars have obtained their peculiar appellation; they belonged to the Great Horde.

§ Khojeh is a title given by the Tartars to Syeds, as Sherif in Turkey, and Meer and Shah in India.

‖ Probably this number includes those Knzzak and Kirghiz Hordes who are in some measure dependent on allies of two Khan.

¶ The word Tàjik was first used to distinguish those who has been subject to the Arab rule in contradistinction to the invading Turks.

** I suspect my Informant of some exaggeration here.

†† The Jágatai Turki is the language of Central Asia, from the river Ural to the Oxus, and from the Caspian to Yarkend, (in many of the cities however Persian is generally spoken and understood) this refined dialect of the ancient Turki was called Jaghatai, from having been much polished and refined during the reign of JAGHATAI KHAN, the son of CHENGIZ. From this language is derived the language of the Turks of Constantinople, of the Turkmans, and of the Eiluat of Turkish origin in Persia, though this dialect differ considerably now from the mother tongue, and in the Usmal Turki, so much Arabic and Persian has been introduced as to render this language very difficult to be understood by the natives of Tartary.

and manners to European.
ellion of JEHANGIR KHOJEH in
e truth of what they stated was
verified by Mr. LINDSAY, the late
Select Committee at Canton.—*Jour-*
al Asiatic Society for August.

DELHI.

DPORE.—The Thakoors who lately left Joud-
on a final mission from Maun Singh to the
overnor General's Agent at Ajmere, we learn on
respectable Native authority, have been instructed
solemnly to disavow intentional offence on the
part of their master, in the objectionable proceed-
ings with which he is charged by the British Go-
vernment. He further commands his envoys, it is
said, to declare that he will offer no opposition to
a power which he is conscious of utter inability to
resist: and should the army, now assembling, have
orders to put him to death and take possession of
his country, he is prepared to submit. This an-
nouncement of submission to force, is meant, we
understand, to imply a dignified refusal to express
contrition for the Raja's past conduct, which he
holds to have been perfectly correct, and disclaims
his responsibility for the acts of subjects whom he
could not controul. But to enact thoroughly the
part of a meek and injured Prince forgiving re-
lentless enemies, His Highness has directed his
officers on the frontier and on the line of the pub-
lic roads, to treat the invading troops with daily
rations of sweetmeats, as soon as they enter the ter-
ritory of Joudpore. In a virtuous and unoffend-
ing character, under his circumstances, such pro-
cedure might be wise and heroic. In Maun Singh,
however, it is the cunning of a tyrant of three-
score, covered with perfidious crimes, as the Leo-
pard of his jungles with spots, and like it, crouching
now, that he may spring hereafter.—*Delhi Gazette,*
Oct. 8.

The territory of Shekhowatee which it is hoped, rather than ascertained that the army now taking the field is destined to reduce to order, is said to be naturally productive and capable of yielding from eight to ten lacs of rupees a year, though it has never been worth more than five to the feeble government of Jeypore. The inhabitants, except Meenas, are Rajpoots, though erroneously considered Mussulmans by many people on the authority perhaps of a piece of antiquarian scandal, which every admirer of Hindu virtue is bound to discredit. The progenitor of the Sheckhawats was one Shekhajee who came into the world under remarkable circumstances which are still considered miraculous. His father Mokul Singh, though blessed with a beautiful wife, had been disappointed of a family. While this misfortune preyed on his spirits, he was prevailed on to let the lady visit a saint, then flourishing near Munohurpore, who, though a Mussulman, enjoyed a high reputation among women of all casts for curing barrenness. The prayers and prescriptions of the holy man proving successful, a warlike heir to the now happy Chief was the consequence. To make him an invincible conqueror, the Saint desired that the infant should be bathed in the blood of a cow immediately after birth, but the Hindu scruples of the father, inducing him to substitute the blood of a kid, are supposed to have brought about all the reverses in war which the offspring of his son have since suffered. The Sainst's name being *Shekh* Boohan, he deservedly became god-father to the boy, who was called *Shekha* his progeny Shekhawats, and their country is now Shekhawattee. The tradition, firmly believed in by the people themselves, will account for the fable of their being the descendants of a Mussulman. They still pay honours indeed to Shekh Boorhan's tomb and out of respect to him, abstain from eating wild hogs, but in every thing else they are Rajpoots. At a subsequent period, one of the race of Shekha who had some property, and two sons, entailed the whole of it on the eldest, and provided for the other, called Sullehdee Singh, by giving him a sword with his paternal injunction never to want while he could help himself to the goods of his neighbours. This bequest of their ancestor is reckoned the charter of the house of Sullehdee, in virtue of which they at present muster about five hundred mounted robbers, who having no other means of subsistence, plunder our provinces when they list, by hereditary right. These are the men that, on a small scale, carried fire, sword, and rapine, through Rewarree and the neighbouring districts of our territory, last year.

The *Tuars* inhabiting the district which intervenes between Shekhawattee, and the Jageer of the Baraich Chief, are said to be of a tribe which once reigned in Indrapresta, or ancient Delhi. They are better behaved than their neighbours, but seem altogether unable or unwilling to restrain the thieving population of Meenas, who are by far the most numerous class in *Tuarawatte.*

The whole tract, comprising these two divisions as stated in our last number, must continue a den of thieves and marauders until it is subjected to the British Government. The best arrangement we have heard suggested would be to form the Kuzzuks into a Corps of Irregular Cavalry, and the Meenas into Local Battalions of Infantry, for preserving peace in the country which they must otherwise continue to disturb.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

STANLEY AND THE IRISH CHURCH.

We are persuaded Mr. Stanley cannot reflect on the course which he pursued on Friday evening without feelings of mortification and self reproach—even though the Tory cheers which greeted the expression of his fierce and intolerant zeal, and, above all, the vulgar and virulent abuse of his late colleagues and friends, may yet be tingling in his ears.

Let him compare his speech on this late occasion with that which he delivered last Session when he proposed the omission of the 147th clause of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, and let him say whether that comparison is creditable to his repetation for fair and manly dealing. We would ask him what influence he can expect or deserve to exercise in the House of Commons, or on the country, if does not scruple to resort to such disengenuous, or rather to such disreputable, means to promote the immediate object he has in view? Our readers may recollect that the clause in question enacted that the surplus which was anticipated from the conversion of Bishops' leases into perpetuities should be applied to such purposes as Parliament might hereafter appoint and direct. Mr. Stanley proposed its omission; and the sole ground on which he called upon the House of Commons to acquiesce in striking out this clause was an authoritative statement that in point of fact there would be no surplus after the various payments contemplated by the bill were provided for. And then he argued that it was desirable to avoid affirming a mere abstract proposition, which might endanger the success of the bill in the House of Lords, and deprive the country of the practical good which it contained. "If however, a surplus should ever arise (said the Right Hon. Gentleman), then the omission of this clause at the present moment will not prevent Parliament hereafter from dealing with it as it may think fit." The clause was omitted on the faith of this statement, though not without a strong manifestation of feeling on the part of the Commons. As if, however, to test his sincerity, it so happens that a surplus, contrary to expectation, has arisen; not an inconsiderable surplus which might be smuggled out of sight, but a large and important surplus, which it is estimated will amount to 1,2000*l.*, and which Parliament must deal with. Now mark the language of the Right Honorable Gentleman on Friday night:—"That (the perplexing fund in question), at least, was recognised as Church property; the House itself had decided that it was the property of the Church by the Act of last Session; and whatever principle might be advanced with reference to the other property of the Church, he did not think that the Government meant to apply it to purposes differing from those for which the Legislature had designed it. He did not believe that they harboured any such intention, but he wanted them to speak out." This may not be petty larceny, but it is very disreputable: has he utterly forgotten the language which he held in Parliament on the former occasion? Does he or does he not, when he now arraigns the Government for proposing to the Legislature to deal with this surplus, stand convicted of having practised a paltry deception to secure its temporary concurrence in the omission of that clause, which gave the Legislature a right to direct its future application? A deception unworthy of a Stateman—scarcely permissible in a thimble-player.

We rejoice that the Right Honorable Gentleman did receive what he asked for—a manly and explicit avowal from Lord Althorp of the intention of the Government with respect to the appropriation not only of the fund in question, but also of whatever surplus may ultimately be the result of the Commission of Inquiry.—*Morning Herald, July 7.*

SOME ACCOUNT OF LORD BROUGHAM'S EVIDENCE BEFORE THE LIBEL COMMITTEE.

[This account was prepared for the first edition of the *Spectator*, last week; but owing to an accident just as the paper was going to press, we were compelled to omit it, for another article of the same length, though it appeared in our latest impression. We insert it now for the use of those who take the first edition.]

Lord Brougham has been examined as a witness before the Select Committee on the Law of Libel. It is one of the beautiful anomalies, that while Committees on *Private* Business are open to all who please to walk in, the *Public* Committees are held in secret conclave; and the publication of evidence is a breach of privilege. We are therefore unable to give a *verbatim* transcript of the Lord Chancellor's evidence; but enough has transpired indirectly to enable us to furnish some account of it. We dare not say that the following is an exact epitome; but we could *lay a wager* it is not far removed from the actual truth.

Lord Brougham appears to have been as much puzzled as other people to give a correct definition of a libel. All the definitions he had ever seen were wanting in some requisites of a good logical definition. The same might almost be said of sedition. Horne Tooke, warped by his love of etymology, said that a libel was merely a "little book," and that there was no such thing as that which lawyers call a libel: but he might as well have said that there is no such crime as forgery, because to forge is to beat iron into a form when it is red hot. Besides *libellus* alone is not the English "libel" that offence is signified by *libellus famosus*; and there is a title in the Pandects "*De injuriis et libellis famosis.*" The want, however, of a correct definition is not, after all, productive of much evil; for the Chancellor never knew of an individual being oppressed or a jury misled by the want of precision in the terms employed.

The existing law, the chancellor Cnsiders in many respects too lenient to the defendant. For example, *spoken* slander is frequently more injurious than written slander; yet, unless a person imputes to another an indictable offence, he is liable to no action at law. He may *call* a man coward, knave, profligate, or adulterer, and escape: but if he had put a small part of this in writing, and it is only read by a single person, an action will lie for libel. It is only or chiefly as regards what is called *actions*, that the law is too lenient to offenders: the criminal branch does not lean that way. Lord Brougham very much approves of the mode of proceeding by *criminal information* It erects the Court of King's Bench into a court of honour; for the complainant is obliged to deny on oath the charge which he declares to be libellous. There are many charges which cannot be disproved; and to bring an action, or to indict the aggressor, is useless. For want of evidence on the part of the defendant, a verdict may be gained with damages; but the character of the plaintiff is not cleared; and to *indict* a person, is deemed almost the same as acknowledging the truth of the libel. Even the mode of proceeding

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* A spirituous liquor made from mare's milk.

† Horses having any defect, disabling them from work are fattened for this purpose.

‡ The same Emperor to whose court Lord MACARTNEY went as Ambassador.

§ The following is an account of this wonderful block of marble or jasper, as given by BABER in his memoirs:—"Towards the hall of Kohik there is small garden, wherein is an open hall, within which is a large throne of a single block of blue jasper, about 28 or 30 feet long, and 10 or 16 broad, and 2 in height. This throne was said to have been brought from Chinese Tartary, probably from one of CHENGIZ KHAN'S Urdns."

‖ The KHAN has hence taken the title of GHEZI or Victorious over infidels.

* Many are Muhammedan.

by criminal information is not fair to the prosecutor, when it is rendered necessary for him to clear himself of every tittle alleged against him. This rule bore hard upon a man who was charged in the same libel with embezzlement and usury: he cared nothing about the charge of usury, but wanted to disprove the peculation; as, however, he could not deny the smaller offence, he left the Court as if the whole charge was true. This rule has in some degree been relaxed by the Court of King's Bench. On the whole, the mode of proceeding by criminal information, Lord Brougham thinks by far the most satisfactory to persons defamed although in another respect the law leans to the defendant, in giving him the privilege of swearing last, and not permitting counter affidavits by the prosecutor to be put in, sometimes, however, convictions cannot be had after the rule has been made absolute; for the prosecutor, who has it all his own way upon paper, may not stand a *vivâ voce* examination; and when such takes place, an aquittal is sometimes the result. The expence is not much larger in criminal proceedings than by action; and the prosecutor is not to blame because it is large as it is the Court, not he, that regulates the expence. Where there are contradictory affidavits, and the Court does not know which to believe, the best way is to send the case for trial.

The greatest absurdity in the whole libel law, in almost any branch of the law, is the denial of the right to give the truth in evidence. The truth should not be made decisive either in civil or criminal proceedings,—for in some cases the truth may be an aggravation not a justification, of the libel; but it should be given in evidence, and the Court would judge whether it were aggravation, a justification, or neutral. In almost, every case, falsehood would be decisive of guilt: the truth might prove innocence, or it might not. Were the truth allowed to be given in evidence, proceeding by indictment, would be as efficacious to prove the innocence of the calumniated party as criminal informations except in those cases where it would be almost impossible for defendant to prove the truth: then the only way for the prosecutor to purge himself, would be by making oath, as in criminal informations.

The Stamp duties upon Newspapers are one very great cause of the worst of libellous publications, both private and public. The laws, generally, made to restrain the press, have attendency to lessen the respectability of the persons engaged in that profession, and therefore to diminish the best description of security the public possesses against libels. There are two remarkable instances of injurious practices against the press, and therefore against the public, whom they were designed to protect. One of them is one of the Sixe Acts of 1819, by which conviction, on a second offence is made punishable by banishment,—though that has never been put in force; the other is the tendency of the Judges to deny editors of newspapers that protection to their characters which the rest of the community enjoys. Nothing can be more palpably effectual to destroy the respectability of any class of men than for a Judge on summing up to treat newspaper editors as not entitled to judicial redress. Yet Lord Brougham knew of an instance, where a Judge had told the Jury, that the prosecutor for one of the foulest libels ever published was only the editor of a newspaper, and therefore, had the cause been undefended, not entitled to a conviction. The act of 29th George III., was good as far as it compelled editors to furnish evidence against themselves; but one part of it would be perfectly intolerable if acted upon,—namely, that by which the right is given of filing a bill in equity to discover the author of any paragraph: were it not the law of the land, and therefore entitled to his respect, Lord Brougham would call it contrary to all principle and all justice, but its existence is known only to few.

The provisions which require newspaper proprietors to register themselves at the Stamp-office are justifiable; but the Stamp-duties merely encourage contraband trading. The worst libels appear in the unstamped papers, published almost all without the printer's name, and quite untraceable. The Attorney General of the day once shewed Lord Brougham a list of more than one hundred and fifty of such papers all containing the most infamous trash. If you remove the stamps, you apply the right principle of lowering the duties to destroy the smuggler, with whom at present the fair trade has no chance. The best security for good government is the diffusion of political information. All classes should have access to sound and impartial publications. It is very fit that the labouring classes should read the debates in Parliament and the public news. Were this combined with other useful and moral information, millions of cheap papers would be read, where thousands are now. As to increasing the severity of the law against unstamped publications. it would be mere *brutum fulmen*. If it were made a capital felony to publish a libel, as some people have wisely suggested, no jury would convict at all.

The established newspapers would hardly suffer by the removal of the Stamp-duty, as they would come into the field with great advantages, over new competitors. The Stamp now operates to narrow useful competition, and to give a monopoly to obscene, blasphemous, and seditious writers, who neither mind the old law of the land, nor care about a breach of the Stamp-laws. Taking away the duty would not be beneficial to the great newspapers; but the interest of the consumer, not the grower, is to be attended to. Most assuredly, the great bulk of the people of England would prefer decent and useful newspapers to those which deal in ribaldry and obscenity; but then, they *will* have news, and they ought to have it cheap. In this way only can you expel the abominable class of publications from the dwellings of the poor. Prosecutions do no good; Carlisle's trade has broken down, since prosecutions against him have been suspended. The loss to the revenue arising from the abolition of the Stamp-duties would be nearly made up by an increase of advertisements and in the consumption of papers.

Some means ought to be taken to prevent men of straw being registered as proprietors of papers. It has been intimated that the party libelled should have some security on the press from which the libel issued. This is matter for consideration. Something should be done to remedy the great grievance under which the sellers of newspapers labour in being liable to prosecution for distributing a libel, which they had not the last participation in writing, and never even read. The costs in actions for libel ought to given in reference to the amount ofdamages. Courts of Common Law ought to have the same discretion as Courts of Equity in regard to costs. Now the Judge tells the Jury, "You *have* to do with costs;" and Lord Denman now follows that rule.—*Spectator, June* 28.

MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Numerous addresses have been presented to the King expressive of gratitude for his late speech to the Bishops. It does not appear that his Majesty has given the slightest intimation, either personally or indirectly, that the published version of that speech is incorrect in any point. It is therefore safe to assume that it contains the Royal sentiments on the subject of Church Reform, both English and Irish.

The King, then, as solemnly declared his "great doubts" as to the necessity of any Ecclesiastical Reform at all, and that at any rate it should be left to the Bishops themselves to make all such changes as may be deemed expedient.

The are the avowed opinions of WILLIAM the Fourth; and his Royal determination to act up to them was most solemnly signified, when at the conclusion of his speech he invited the prelates to partake of the communion with him.

But what is the mode of proceeding ostensibly adapted by the King's *Ministers* in reference to Ecclesiastical Reform? The Lord Chancellor has introduced two measures into the House of Lords for the purpose of effecting most important alterations in the internal discipline of the Church, without even speaking to the Bishops on the subject; and one of these bills he is resolved, if possible, to push through Parliament this session. This is, the work of Lord Brougham, who ought to be the King's most confidential Minister, and the keeper of his conscience; but who is thus acting in open disregard of the Royal wishes, most unequivocally expressed. Again, the Irish Church Commission, just issued in the King's name, is entirely composed of *laymen*; yet the King wishes Ecclesiastical Reform to be left altogether in the hands of the *hierarchy*.

What is the meaning of all this? At first we thought it probable that the speech to the Bishops had been misreported; or that the King had unguardedly said more than he intended and would probably signify as much to those who are in communication with him. But that is not the case: not a syllable of the document is contradicted, and the King himself clearly admits its authenticity and his willingness to abide by it when he receives the thanks of his subjects for giving utterance to the sentiments it contains.

Under these circumstances, what confidence can reasonably be placed in the power, even supposing we admit the inclination of ministers, to affect a substantial reform of the church? The King is against them as well as the House of Lords, and still Earl Grey keeps place!—on sufferance keeps it!—*Ibid.*

POLITICAL TREACHERY OF SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

It was a favourite maxim among the profligate politicians of ancient Rome, that "men were to be cheated with oaths." Sir George Murray appears to have adopted this rule, with the slight variation of pledges for oaths. He distinctly promised to vote for the admission of Dissenters into the Universities; and yet voted against the second reading of Mr. Wood's bill to effect that purpose: in other words, he directly violated a solemn promise to the Perthshire constituency, made, it now appears, for the base purpose of entrapping their support. Lax and accommodating as the conduct of public men too often is, it would be difficult to point out another instance of such a barefaced dereliction of principle. Immediate resignation of his seat, and retirement into private life, is the only cause left open to Sir George Murray. He never can forget the bitter ironical cheers with which he was greeted when returning from the Lobby with the Minority, on the night of Friday week. He can never recover from the deep damnation of that hour. His connexion with any party must hereafter be felt as a stigma; his employment under any Ministry would blast its character at once; and now that Don Miguel's struggle is over, we cannot think of any military service which he would not disgrace.

The readers of the *Spectator* will remember that aside from his Tory politics, we thought and spoke well of Sir George Murray during and after his election for Perthshire. We gave him credit for high honour; and never had the least suspicion that any thing under heaven would have induced him to break his solemnly-recorded word to his constituents. It is with feelings of regret, not of triumph, that we see him fallen so low. Who could have believed that his address to his constituents on the nomination-day at Perth, on the 29th of April, was a piece of mere hypocrisy? For it should be remembered, that it was not on a drunken canvass, in the heat of solicitation for votes, or in equivocal language, that Sir George Murray delivered the following sentiments.—

"He claimed for every sect and persuasion, the full enjoyment of those opinions they might prefer in regard to religion, and of those forms of worship which might appear to them best fitted for carrying on their devotional exercises. He claimed also that there should be no exclusion whatever from official situations on account of religious opinions. With reference to the question at present under discussion in Parliament—*the admission of Dissenters into the English Universities—he held that free admission ought to be given to all sects, as well as the members of the Established Church,*"*

* See *Spectator*, No. 306 p. 338.

These words formed part of his set speech on the day of nomination: the promise was volunteered, not extorted. Within less than two months it was deliberately broken.

The course which his constituents ought to take is plain. They should at once demand his resignation. All the Perthshire Tories also, unless they choose to be considered as sharers in the cheat, should join in the requisition; for it is impossible that they can place confidence in him, any more than the Liberals. It is to be expected that when it suits his purposes, Sir George Murray will betray them in turn. It cannot be an excuse, except to the base and unprincipled, that Sir George fully expected at the time of his vote to step immediately into office with Sir Robert Peel and his old associates, and thereby to acquire the means of plastering over his iniquity. But supposing his party do recover office for a time, no man of character can in future sit with him in the same Cabinet. He has become useless to the place-hunting portion of his constituents; and even *they*, if they are wise in their generation, should seek to get rid of him.

THE NEW COLONY.

We announced last week, that the project of the South Australia Association, for founding a Colony in Australian, had obtained the sanction of his Majesty's Government. The act for erecting South Australia into a province, with separate laws, and appointing Commissionerrs to conduct the sale of waste land, and the disposal of the purchase-money in conveying labourers to the colony, has been brought into Parliament by Mr. Wolryche Whitmore; who deserves high credit for the constancy with which, in spite of numerous obstacles, he has pursued this great national undertaking. A great undertaking, we venture to say that it is; for if it should be conducted as wisely as it has been planned, it must, by the way of example, produce a revolution in our Colonial policy,—provided Mr. Spring Rice shall keep his present office, or have for successors men as intelligenet and capable as himself.

This is not said by way of compliment to the Minister. For years past, we have never missed an opportunity of urging upon Government the expediency of providing new fields for the employment of British capital and labour by means of rational colonization. What *is* rational colonization, has often been described in this journal; and it is our sober judgement, not a wish to flatter, that dictates the terms in which we speak of the new Colonial Secretary. He has seen—what all indeed have seen who would take the trouble to examiue the subject—that in order to colonize on a great scale, and with extensive benefit to the mother country, it is necessary to render colonies highly attractive, not to labourers alone, but also to capitalists, and to many other classes who are not called either capitalists or labourers; and, by giving his sanction to this measure, he appears to be aware, that the art of rendering colonies highly attractive to all classess, consists in dispensing of the chief element of colonization—waste land—according to a system founded upon due regard to the objects and means of the colonizing nation. *He* could take the trouble to examine the subject: it was beneath the notice of such crack statesmen as Lord Goderich, Sir George Murray, and Mr. Stanley. In this, allowing for equal abilities, is the great difference between Mr. Rice and his immediate predecessors: and a most important difference it is. We feel assured, that by pursuing his inquiries, he may make for himself a great and lasting reputation: each of the others let a golden opportunity slip through his fingers.

To those who may think that we give overmuch importance to this subject, we recommend a public meeting which has been called by the South Australian Association, for Monday next, at Exeter Hall. A list of the acting Committee appears elsewhere: it comprises the names of some of the most accomplished and sound-judging of our public men. The subject of the discussion (the Committee term it an explanation) offers a wide field of statement and argument; and, handled by every able men who have conquered its difficulties, it cannot but prove both entertaining and instructive. That subject is, the Art of Colonization; not, as the *Chronicle* truly remarks, one of the *artes perditæ*, but an art which, if we compare the colonizing proceedings of modern Europe with those of ancient Greece, appears to have been little understood in modern times. What are the objects of an old country in colonizing waste regions? what the most effective means of colonization? how may colonies be planted so as to be highly attractive to all classes of emigrants; so as to be brisk markets, continually extended, for the sale of domestic produce and the purchase of objects not produced in the mother country; so as to afford at the least cost the greatest relief from excessive number?—and in what manner is the colonization of this new province to be conducted? All these questions will be treated of on Monday, and in the presence of a large audience, by some of the first economists and practical politicians of our time. The room will hold, we believe, upwards of three thousand persons; and ladies are invited to attend. The meeting is attractive, whatever the colony may be made.—*Spectator, June* 28.

MADAME DARUSMONT'S LECTURES ON SOCIAL REFORM.

CURIOSITY and the fame of Frances Wright led us to the Freemason's Hall on Thursday evening, to hear this clever champion of female independence, who now bears the matron name of Madame Darusmont, lecture on Social Reform. The great room was about one-third filled with a respectable and attentive audience, among whom were several literary men and many ladies. At the upper end of the hall, on a raised platform, stood the lady, dressed in black, with a white muslin kerchief tied over her hair and under her chin. She is of good stature, and mature age, with handsome and expressive features; and she spoke in a soft and musical voice, with clear and deliberate enunciation, from a little book in her hand; employing, as occasion required, free and natural gestures and appropriate expression to enforce her sentiments. Her discourse lasted about an hour and a half, and was faintly cheered now and then: but the scanty applauses were elicited rather by the earnestness and eloquence of the fair speaker, than the substance of her address. Her observations were indeed more remarkable for justness than novelty; her ideas were more gracefully expressed than lucidly arranged; the lecture, in short, was little better than a string of truisms dressed in flowery language. All we could gather from it was, that the speaker possessed a remedy for the illness of society, which she promised to propound in another lecture. The only clue to her specific that we could lay hold of was, that mankind should not be content to live "under the reign of printed speech, "but seek to know "the whole of things." How this knowledge of the universe is to be obtained without books, we have yet to earn.

PARIS, JULY 5.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The arrangement of the Swiss question which had in the early part of this week appeared difficult, and caused, in consequence, uneasiness to the French Government, has removed one of the few remaining topics of foreign politics left for speculation the Parisian Journalists and stock-jobbers. The acquiescence of the Swiss Government in the demands of the Holy Alliance ought not, however, to be considered an act of submission; for there was not, in fact, any thing unreasonable in the main points insisted on by the German and Sardinian Governments. It is not new for foreign refugees to be menaced with expulsion for violating the laws of hospitality, by engaging in conspiracies against States at peace and amity with the country in which they happened to be afforded an asylum. The Swiss Government declares it will not harbour offenders of that class; and there is an end of the matter. So long as they conduct themselves inoffensively, foreigners will continue to receive, as heretofore, a home and protection in the Swiss Cantons.

In the face of this favourable change, respecting one of the most important of the political questions that occupied us, the French funds fell considerably yesterday and the preceding day. This rather paradoxical occurrence is sought to be accounted for in two ways—the liquidation (or settlement) has proved a matter of more difficulty than had been foreseen (more than one defaulter has, in fact, been named among the speculators), and a loan of 10 or 11,000,000*l.* sterling would, it was said, be required by the French Government in the course even of the present month. To have supposed that the liquidation would have passed off quietly and regularly was, however, expecting too much, recollecting, as every body connected with the subject ought, the very great differences, in Spanish speculations particularly, there would be to pay. The effects of the rise and fall in these securities was, however, severely felt by several individuals, and operated naturally (but only to a comparatively confined extent) on the funds in general, from the exertions required of those on the losing side to meet their engagements. The immediate call for a loan is not likely, the Minister of Finance (M. Humann) having obtained leave of absence for a month. That, therefore, could not have contributed so suddenly to the depression of the funds, especially as it was notorious that there existed a floating debt of 250,000,000 of francs to be provided for by the Treasury and that the Minister was in no hurry to fund it, because of the eagerness with which capitalists, large and small, tendered money to Government, receiving *bons* (or Exchequer bills) in lieu thereof, at four per cent. interest. Whence then the gloom that has overspread the Bourse within the two last days? I belive it may be traced to the inpression or conviction on men's minds that the new Spanish Minister of Finance is determined, after a species of inquiry into the nature of the loans raised by Ferdinand VII., to propose to the Cortes an equitable adjustment of them—in plain language, that they be paid only in proportion to the money received from them.

The Journals contain intelligence from Madrid of the 23d ult. I have had letters communicated to me of the 25th (two days later). They contain no news of importance, but they complain that the Queen-Regent does not appear in public as frequently as was desirable—an omission, by the way, which the writer ascribes to a circumstance which I do not feel justified in recording. This being the principal topic referred to in those letters, will go far towards removing any impatience you may have felt from news from Madrid.

Our domestic politics are not very interesting. The Republican party has become fatigued, or is beaten to a stand still. We hear little from them now except complaints (well-founded, certainly) of the *unconstitutionality* of the intended prorogation of the Chambers to December next. This talking of "constitutional" proceedings augurs well; but it is, as I have before remarked, extraordinary that this affair of the prorogation should be the only point on which the Opposition Journalists dilate, while several other and more striking departures of Government from the letter of the *Charte* are left untouched. Still it is satisfactory to find the language of the Republicans so modified, although I do not think much reliance ought to be placed on the fact as indicative of a real desire for only constitutional freedom.

In a late letter I referred to the report which prevailed respecting the appointment of the Duc D[illegible] to the Government of Algiers. The rumour gains ground daily, for the Ministry now seem determined on colonising that conquest of the Restoration, The choice of M. Decazes for its Governor is a serious disappointment to the Duke de Bassona, and, if I am to credit confidences made to several friends of the chateau, the motives

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assigned for this measure are very contemptible, and inspired by a pitiful spirit of coterie. The principal object sought, it appears, is to get rid of a Duke and a Peer, obnoxious to several of the Ministers, who are jealous of his growing influence at Court, M. Decazes is now, I am assured, the secret director of the police of France. Every one of the high functionaries of that department in Paris were appointed on his recommendation, so that on that account he is better informed of what occurs in Paris and in the departments, than the Ministers of Interior and the prefect of police themselves. The high police, being subjected to the control of the Duke, are often at a loss how to act. He sees King Louis Philip frequently, and acquaints him with circumstances of which his Ministers are ignorant—a species of trick played off with success by Lord Stuart on Louis XVIII. on one remarkable instance. It is easy to conceive that a man like M. Decazes must thus often embarrass M. Thiers and Marshal Soult, the latter of whom, naturally revengeful, will never forgive the Duke's inscribing his name on the list of the banished, inserted in the ordonnance of 20th August, 1816. The appointment of the Duc Decazes to the profitable sovereignity of Algiers will, whilst it affords him the means of indulging his taste for expense, enable that great undertaker to do much good to the colony, and, as I have already said, remove the uneasiness of the Ministers, Soult and Thiers.—*Morning Herald, Jan.* 8.

We have received the Paris Journals of Saturturday. It appears that indecision is still the order of the day in the French Cabinet respecting the future Governor of Algiers. The question is shall it be a military or civil office?

Two of the Paris Journals treat the subject differently, according to their respective predilections. The *Courier Francais* opines rather to a military functionary, because it has a liking for a Marshal Clausel; whilst the *Debats* is inclined more to a civil one, because it is connected with the friends of the Duke de Cazees.

Another question of great importance to France, a country obliged by its moral state and geographical situation to keep up a large standing army, is said to be at last decided by a commission specially formed for the purpose, viz. whether the troops shall be employed on public works, and on the making of roads in several of the departments? This has been solved in the affirmative.

The soldiers are to be supplied with all the necessary tools and implements under proper regulations, each battalion being answerable for the quantities it has received. It is posposed to give piecework and the wages as paid to other workmen.

This system will restore to other occupations many useful hands.

Suppose 200,000 soldiers employed on productive labour, instead of idling their time and producing, as is now the case, nothing, three hundred days' work at one shilling per day per man, a saving will accrue to the nation of three millions sterling annually.—*Morning Herald, July* 7.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

DISCHARGE OF MR. HAYNE.

Joseph Garnett Hayne, against whom it will be remembered the Countess of Harrington, when Miss Foote, recovered 3,000*l.* damages for a breach of promise of marriage, came up this morning from the King's Bench Prison to be heard upon the matters of his petition and schedule. He was opposed by Mr. Nicholls, on the part of Thomas Calley, Esq., M.P. The Learned Counsel also appeared for a Mr. Maston, who had been gamekeeper to Mr. Hayne, but merely to have his debt correctly entered in the schedule.

Messrs. Cooke and Woodroffe were retained to support the petition.

The schedule filed by Mr. Hayne is somewhat voluminous; it exhibits creditors to the number of 111, and the aggregate amount of the debts is stated 20,995*l.* 12s., extending over a period of several years, for some of which he had not received consideration; the credits, good, bad, and indifferent, amounted to 75 *l.*; he had been an inmate of the King's Bench prison since November last. The cause of insolvency was stated to have arisen through the depression of West India property, particularly in Jamaica, and to the great loss which had been sustained by 40,000*l.* in the funds having been sold out by certain creditors to whom it had been transferred, and on which a loss of 8,000. had accrued. Among the items in the balance sheets were the following, under the date of the year 1826:—

Jewels presented to Miss Foote	£5,000
Paid damages in action brought by Miss Foote, now Countess of Harrington	3,000
Paid law charges attending the same	1,000

The excepted articles of Mr. Hayne, had been valued at 10*l.* 15s.; and when Mr. Hayne attained his majority in September, 1823, he became entitled to 162,000*l* in the Consols, which realised 139,320*l.*, out of which he paid considerable debts he had contracted in his minority, and his sister's portion. For the last six years he had contracted but few debts, and had chiefly lived on his wife's income, under the marriage settlement, and gifts received from his mother. The appearance of Mr. Hayne as an insolvent debtor, attracted a crowded Court.—On the case being called on the Learned Chief Commissioner enquired the reason the schedule had been signed in January, and not filed until May?

Mr Cooke said the affidavit of Mr. Hayne would explain the matter. He had not sufficient means of satisfying his attorney.

Chief Commissioner (smiling): Oh!

Mr. Cooke could assure the Court of the fact.

Chief Commissioner: I see something in the schedule that makes me doubt the assertion.

Mr. Cooke remarked that there had been a painful alteration in Mr. Hayne's circumstances; the special balance sheet showed the manner in which he had lived for the last seven years.

The Chief Commissioner minutely examined the proceedings before the examination commenced.

The insolvent, on his examination by Mr. Nicholls, stated that he owed Mr. Calley 851*l.* on a bond, with interest, which amounted to about 1,100*l.*; the debt was not correctly set forth in the schedule. On his attaining his majority, in 1823, he became entitled to 162,000*l.* in the consols under his father's will, besides considerable property in the island of Jamaica; he had not filed with his schedule a copy of the will, but presumed there could be no difficulty in obtaining one; his father died in 1808, and his will was proved in Doctors' Commons; his mother was entitled under her marriage settlement to 5000*l.* a year sterling, out of the Jamaica property, which would on her death revert to him; he had not filed a copy of the marriage-settlement. On receiving the proceeds of the consols, he paid debts he had previously contracted, and his sister's portion amounting in the whole to 92,000*l.*; his mother was married to a gentleman named Carter, about two years after the death of his father; he (insolvent) had married his daughter, and he was his step-father and his father-in-law. On being asked in what manner he made out his schedule, he replied from recollection, in which he was aided by some extracts he made from his banker's book, which book was, with some clothes, at Ostend; the book contained the sums he banked some short time with Messrs. Drummond; he had also banked with Messrs. Ransom; when he attained his majority, Mr. Burkett was his solicitor and he had paid him 12,000*l.*; he had also employed Mr. Bebb as his attorney. After he had paid his debts and portions on receiving his fortune there remained 46,000*l.*

Mr. Nicholls: I see, Mr Hayne, an item of presents given to a lady to the value of 5,000*l.* Were they all jewellery?

Mr. Hayne: No; there were some valuable shawls.

Mr. Nicholls: Were not some of the presents returned.

Mr. Hayne: No.

In continuation, Mr. Hayne stated that he had sustained a loss of 8,000*l.* on the sale of some funded stock by his creditors. The sale took place in 1825 and 1826, at the time of the panic. In the year 1825 he took Burderop, in Wiltshire, of Mr. Calley, and had paid him one year's rent; he had given a bond for the remainder. In 1825 he broke up his establishment at that place, in consequence of being disappointed in remittances from Jamaica, and from the year 1827 he had beeen living on 200*l.* a year under his wife's settlement, and gifts fram his mother, Mrs. Carter; he had received money from Jamaica; the property there was much depreciated; he had himself received no remittances from that island since he became of age.

Mr. Hayne, in answer to the interrogatories of the Court, said that he had only received 97*l.* since January, 1833, and he had not contracted more than 100*l.* of debts for the last seven years.

Mr. Woodroffe remarked, that Mr. Hayne had not accepted an accommodation bill for the last seven years; his conduct was very praiseworthy.

Mr. Nicholls, in his address to the Court, said his object was, in the inquiry he had pursued, to ascertain what property the creditors were likely to obtain, and not with a view of prolonging the imprisonment of Mr. Hayne, whose conduct, after he had expended his splendid fortune, had been certainly much to his credit. He had certainly contracted but very few debts for the last seven years, but he should, however, submit, that copy of the will of the father of Mr. Bayne, and of the marriage settlement on his mother ought to be filed in Court, to give the creditors an opportunity of examining their provisions. The Court was aware that an immense sum of money had been set aside for slave owners which would diminish the charges on the property; and, for the sake of Mr. Hayne, the creditors should know the exact position of his affairs.

Mr. Cooke submitted, on the part of Mr. Hayne, that these documents would be of little avail to the creditors, and would only delay the discharge of Mr. Hayne for some time; he was greatly indebted when he became of age; no doubt that was to be regretted, but he had, on the receipt of his fortune, devoted 70,000*l.* to pay his former debts, and had acted as a man of honour, as he could have resisted many of the debts. The behaviour of Mr. Hayne, for the last seven years, had been highly praiseworthy, and had redeemed the extravagance of his youth. He (Mr. Cooke) had been assured from a quarter on which he could rely, that the creditors on the schedule who desired it would be paid twenty shillings in the pound out of Mr. Hayne's property, and he trusted there would be a surplus for him. He could not imagine what good could arise from the prayer of his Learned Friend.

The Learned Chief Commissioner said, the creditors were entitled to the production of the documents prayed. It was an every-day practice; and as he was a Commissioner, what was ordered in the poorest possible case should not be denied in the present case of a prominent nature: he therefore ordered the production of the copy of the will and marriage settlement.

A long discussion took place respecting the appointment of assignees, when G. Adams, Esq., W. Plaskett, Esq., and Thomas Calley, Esq., were appointed assignees. The assignees said they would dispense with the documents.

The Learned Chief Commissioner said, that if the creditors were satisfied, he was satisfied; he was only the guardian for their interests.

Mr. Hayne was sworn to his schedule, and declared entitled to the benefit of the Act, and ordered to be discharged forthwith. The Court was greatly crowded, —*Bell's Life in London, June* 29.

MISCELLANEA.

Among the Spaniards who accompanied Don Carlos in the British ship Donegal to Portsmouth, is the notorious General Moreno. This man, it will be recollected, was Governor of Malaga, when Torrijos and his comrades, among whom was Mr. Boyd, a young Irish gentleman, were inveigled into his power, and afterwards shot—that is, 49 out of 56 of the party were shot. The *Times* and *Courier* have been exceedingly urgent upon the Government to seize this treacherous ruffian, and put him on his trial for the murder of a British subject. There is no question at all that Moreno decoyed Torrijos by letters and promises of assistance; notwithstanding he has written a letter to the *Courier* denying the charge. Neither is there any doubt of his knowledge that one of his victims was a British subject, although he has the assurance to deny this fact also. There is abundant evidence to prove all this against him, in the records of the Foreign Office. But there is also no doubt that Torrijos, Boyd, and the rest, landed near Malaga with the intention of raising a revolt in Spain, and that Ferdinand, the Sovereign *de jure* and *de facto* of Moreno, sent him orders to shoot his prisoners. Moreno could have saved Boyd if he had chosen to do so; but he did not. The captives were all shot without trial. We believe that this is a very usual mode of treating rebels taken with arms in their hands; and such undoubtedly were Moreno's victims.

It is said that Moreno ought to be tried for the murder; but by what law? Not by the law of Spain, for he had Ferdinand's approbation of his conduct, and was only the instrument of that Royal scoundrel. Neither can he be tried by British law; for he is neither a British subject nor was the offence committed within the British dominions. But it is alleged that he should be sent to Spain and vengeance demanded from the existing Government. It is not impossible that the demand would be complied with; but is it the *duty* of our Government to make the demand? Is a British subject, making war upon a friendly Government, still entitled to the protection of his own? This will hardly be asserted. Mr. Boyd had forfeited his strict claim to the interference of this country in his behalf; and certainly the safe conduct granted to Don Carlos *and his suite* ought not to be broken, even in the person of such a wretch as Moreno; who must continue to live the object of universal execration, unmolested by our Government at least. He is now in London. *Spectator, June* 28.

In an appeal case before the House of Lords on Saturday, Lord Brougham spoke as follows of Lord Eldon. Sir Charles Wetherell, who was addressing their Lordships said that Lord Eldon had doubts on a certain point of the case; whereupon the Chancellor remarked—

"Lord Eldon have doubts!—people were never more mistaken than in supposing that Lord Eldon *entertained doubts on any subject;* for of all man I ever knew, he doubted the least; he saw a point most quickly, but often delayed his judgment to see the case in all its bearing; he was very slow in declaring or changing his opinions. Such is the opinion which I have myself formed; such was the opinion I have heard; Sir Samuel Romilly express; and such must have been the opinion of you, Sir Charles Wetherell. He was a man of very strong mind; he grasped the points of the question at once, and very seldom changed his opinion. In arguing a case, he would give you an idea that he entertained doubts, when he was only balancing the points of the argument; but this he did from a conscientious and scrupulous regard to the justice of the case: so that people thought that he was wavering and doubting in his opinion, but they never were more mistaken."

[This is probably a just view of Lord Eldon's character; but it is considerably at variance with recorded opinions of Henry Brougham in the House of Commons.]

In the Jamaica House of Assembly, a motion being made for leave to bring in a bill to prevent frauds of wharfingers, Mr. Paul Phipps, member for St. Andrew, said—Mr. Speaker, I second the motion; the warfingers are, to a man, a set of rogues; I know it well—I was one myself for ten years.—*Ibid.*

On Monday, the day on which the bill for the removal of Jewish disabilities was thrown out by the Lords, the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer dined with Mr. Rothschild.—*True Sun.*

GRAND REVIEW OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS.—On Saturday last, a most brillant review of the three battalions of Grenadier Guards took place in Hyde Park, before his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, accompanied by a numerous staff of general and field officers. At ten o'clock the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment of Grenadier Guards, under the command of Lord Saltoun, marched from out of the Tower, and arrived on the ground in Hyde Park, at half past twelve o'clock; the 2nd battalion from Portman-street barracks under the command of Colonel D'Oyley, next arrived, followed by the 3rd battalion from the Wellington barracks, under the command of Colonel Lambert; the review commenced at one o'clock; the numerous evolutions that were performed, were conducted in a most superior style, and drew forth the universal satisfaction of his Grace, his Lordship, and the whole retinue of military officers. After the review concluded, which was at three o'clock, the colonels of the battalions, officers, and men, received great praise for their excellent military performance. The park, from the fineness of the day, was crowded by fashionable and elegantly dressed ladies.—*Morning Chronicle, June* 7.

SALE OF A WIFE.—Monday night a party of droughty neighbours met in a house in New Sneddon to enjoy a tankard or two of reaming swats, and to decide by which of the rival "best possible instructors" they were henceforth to be enlightened. In the course of the discussion one of them announced his intention of setting up a dramshop, and stated that there was only one article wanting. "What was that?"—"A wife!" exclaimed the host, whose name is as the name of the upper part of the garment in which the humble daughters of St. Mirren delight to conceal their beauties, "I well sell you mine for twenty pounds Scots." Some higgling took place in the course of which the virtues of the wife shone out with such conspicuous lustre, that her price was raised to twenty pounds sterling. This sum the purchaser agreed to pay, a contract was drawn out, and signed by three witnesses, the conditions of sale being, that the money was to be tabled, and the transfer completed, by next day at noon. Next day came, and found the seller, the purchaser, and their witness once more assembled, discussing at once the terms of agreement and their can of grog. Some of the witnesses seemed to think the joke was carried far enough, and proposed that the whole proceedings shoud be nullified, on the host forfeiting 1*l.*, to be "meled" in the house; but the boast was too well up to trap to be thus wheedled out of his 20*l.* and saddled with his wife to boot; he therefore persisted in the fulfilment of the contract, and as the purchaser was equally averse to a true bargain, arrangements were put in operation to complete the transaction. Meanwhile the wife, whose good qualities maybe judged of by the great rise that took place in her price, while the terms were under discussion, got a hint of the negotiations that were pending, and being a good deal nettled that her opinion should not be asked in an affair wherein she was so nearly concerned, sallied out to a neighbouring court, known by the name of "Little *Ireland*," and sounded the tocsin of alarm. A much smaller matter than the sale of a wife was enough to agitate Little *Ireland*. With *ire* akin to that which animated the bosom of "Cutty Sark" and her compeers, as they sallied out of Allowoy Kirk to avenge themselves on Tam O'Shanter and his mare Meg, sallied out the daughters of Little Ireland to avenge the insult thus offered to one of the best half of creation. Every damsel who could wag a tongue,—mercy on us how numerous a class! —every one who could wield a poker, fender, or pair of tongs, flew to arms, and resolved on a simultaneous attack; while the high contracting parties and their assistant negotiatoss were with discussing terms, wholly ignorant of the storm that was brewing around them. How the victory would have gone it is no way difficult to predict; but before active hostilities commenced the police arrived and conveyed the negotiators to the office, where they were detained until the vast crowds which had collected had dispersed, and until security had been given that appearance would be made next day. Next day the whole party were brought before the magistrate, and looked exceedingly foolish on the occasion. No such affair as the sale of a wife seems to have ever been heard of in these northern latitudes, and as the fiscal knew from the parricide case of old that to prescribe a punishment for a crime was a powerful means to get the crime introduced, he resolved not to be privy to such a doing, and therefore restricted his charge to a breach of the peace. The magistrate did not find that a breach of the peace could be brought home to the parties, and after animadverting in severe terms on the disgraceful nature of such proceedings, and addressing the salesman and purchaser in times which we dare say they will not soon forget, he dismissed them from the bar. The purchaser, who is verging on three score and ten, seemed to have come into court predetermined to appeal, and declared that a bargain was a bargain, but with the whisky still buzzing in his head, he appealed at a wrong time, and tabled his shilling before the sentence of dismissal was pronounced. —*Paisley Advertiser.*—*Times, May* 24.

THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAIL-ROAD.—This magnificent enterprize is now proceeding with considerable rapidity. The excavations are nearly finished at the foot of Primrose-hill, and the clay which had been removed from that quarter is used for the purpose of making the embankment necessary to elevate the road near the Regent's-canal. It is calculated that the first twenty miles of the road will be finished within two years, and that the whole line will be completed in four. One of the difficulties which have hitherto attended the construction of these roads, is the establishment of a sufficient foundation for the iron rail, which has been usually laid in a sleeper of granite, other stone, and sometimes on wood. But the expence of these materials has been found so enormous, that it has been suggested to substitute for them slabs of slate, fixed in a bed of concrete. With a view to prove the strength of this material, some experiments were made on Wednesday last, at the premises of Messsrs Cotham and Nallen, in presence of Mr. Solly, the chairman of the Company; Mr. Stephenson, the Company's surveyor; Mr. Palmer, the engineer; and other gentlemen; from which it resulted, that slate of a certain thickness will answer all the purposes of granite as a sleeper for the rail, at less than half of the expence of that material. It was found, through the medium of the hydraulic press, that a cubic inch of slate will sustain a pressure of three tons and a half, and that consequently a slate of an inch and a half thick is more than equal to any pressure which it can be required to support on the railroad. This is an important discovery for the undertakers of these enterprises, as it will tend considerably to lessen the outlay which they have hitherto demanded. Slabs of slate of sufficient size and thickness may be had for the purpose in abundance, from the quarries in Wales, Cornwall, and Ireland. It will require some ingennity to fix them in the concrete, so as to prevent them from being shifted from their places by the vibrating motion of the wheels of the engines and waggons. In order to ascertain the best mode of effecting this object, it has been arranged that three or four hundred yards of the Birmingham and London Rail-road should be laid with slate-sleepers in the first instance.

The late Governor Penn, who died last week at his seat, Stokepark, Bucks, at an advanced age, had an hereditary pension on the Consolidated Fund of 3,000*l.* per annum, granted as a Parliamentary compensation to the Penn family, to indemnify them for the loss of territorial rights in Pennsylvania, consequent on the separation of the American colonies from the English Government.

CRIM. CON.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, an action was brought by Col. Latour of the 11th Dragons against Mr. Weston, the son of the banker and brewer of that name, at Norwich, to recover compensation for criminal conversation with his wife.—Plaintiff, when he was married, was 40 years of age; his wife 20. They had lived happily till they went to Boulogne. In 1833, Col. Latour was in prison at Boulogne, and during that period the defendant became intimate with his wife, ultimately persuading her to elope with him to England, and they were proved to have lived together as man and wife at the Fountain Inn, Canterbury, for a fortnight. Mr. Weston was 24, and the lady about 28. A verdict was found for the plaintiff. Damages 1,500*l.*

At this moment hosts of foreigners are in London; they literally shade the streets with their mustaches and whiskers. Among the most distinguished are the Princes of Moskwa (young Ney) and Echmukl (Davoust). They dined the other day at Richmond with the young *bear*. The Prince of Moskwa is the individual who, some years ago, when but a boy, insulted and threatened the Duke of Wellington at the Opera, in Paris, from a feeling that he had been instrumental in the death of his father. The Duke declined any explanation, and gave the fiery youth into the hands of the police. Young Ney is married to a daughter of Lafitte.

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